

that time. When they reached Pierre one of the drivers, an old soldier got cold feet and quit. His name was McLean and he caught a boat going down the river. Billy took his place as driver and Deadwood was reached on May 17. Large flakes of snow fell there that day. Hay was selling at \$180 per ton, flour \$22 per 100 pounds and bacon 30c per lb.

Henry Davis started a store at Central City in the Hills. Green coffee was more common than the roasted.

Two men and a woman were killed west of Bear Butte by the Indians; they were trying to leave the Hills and go to Bismarck. Calamity Jane ran a rooming house in Elizabethtown, a suburb of Deadwood. She was a generous old sport. Stage coaches were often robbed.

In 1883 I went home to Sioux Falls for a visit. I was hired to manage a large ranch for the Dakota Cattle Co. on the Cheyenne river, which I did for 5 years; then I engaged in the cattle business for myself and sold out in 1928.

-Billy Borst, Pierre

## Paoli Bianchi's Reminiscences

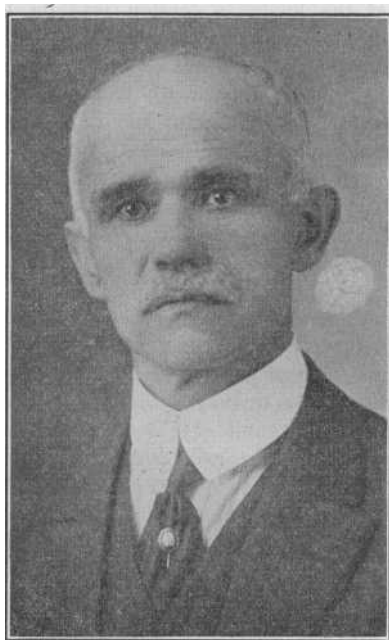
By His Daughter Katie

On September, 1880 I came down the river on the ferryboat from Bismarck, N. D., and landed at Fort Pierre. My partner and I stayed at Ft. Pierre over night at what was then known as Sherwood Hotel. Next morning we bought a wheel barrow for \$6.50 and with our few belongings we came across the river and landed down at what is now City Park. We camped there for a few days. Then I moved up to a building that was located down near where the Creamery now stands and started a bakery.

There weren't many buildings here. Just a dance hall and saloons along the river front. There was no law or order. I remember one incident in which the out-law Arkansas Joe was ordered to stay away from here. He left but returned and a crowd of men attacked him near the river and shot him nine times. They wanted me to go with them but I was just putting bread in the oven so they borrowed my gun.

In the spring of 1881 the flood came up to my building so I moved out with my dog and gun, walking to the hills. I carried two sacks of bread along. The women and children were taken care of at Meyer's Brewery, which was located in the west end of town. We had little to eat and there was no way to get food in here. We might have starved if two soldiers had not arrived from Ft. Lincoln with two barrels of salt pork. This was divided among the people and we managed until other supplies arrived. Such was life in the early days.

Note: Mr. Bianchi was an Italian by nationality and a Catholic by faith. He had strong religious convictions which he divulged to friends especially during his later years. The children were Adele, Florence, Katie, Clementine and Henry.



"Tony" Hengel

HENGEL, ANTHONY D., merchant; b. in Luxemburg, 1857; s. Dominick and Anna (Arnoldy) H.; ed. grad. from High School, 1873, second prize; m. Susan Lehnertz; ch. Josephine; Albert; Edward; Francis; Louis; Mary; Marguerite. Came to America, 1874; located in Pierre, 1883. Began clothing business with J. C. Hilger & Co., 1883; now proprietor of the Tony Clothing Co. Has been councilman and acting mayor of Pierre. Mem. bd. of ed., 15 yrs. (past pres.). Pres. 1st. Nat'l Bank, 1922-. Dem. Catholic, K. C., C. O. F. Died Dec. 11, 1928. His widow still resides in Pierre.

Fox's Who's Who Among South Dakotans.

## An Early Arrival

My first view of Pierre, was early in October, 1883. I had walked in from a homestead in western Sully county on Sunday, a trip of twenty-five miles. Met an old man a couple of miles north of Snake Butte. Asked him if I could see Pierre from the top of the hill, and he assured me that I could. But there was no view of Pierre until the hill where the reservoir now is was reached. Outside of a very few houses along the strip where the Catholic church is, the town was largely below the railway tracks, which are the freight tracks now.

In fact most of the business -section was on Pierre Street below Dakota avenue, and along Missouri avenue. There were many vacant lots between Dakota avenue and Sioux avenue. About where the Morton Bakery now is was a "bunk tent" with bunks ranged against the side of the tent walls, these supplied with hay and blankets for those who wanted a cheap night's lodging.

The Missouri avenue section was the "red light" section and was strung along that street for about four blocks. In the line of business at that time were many saloons, scattered generously over town. A greater number of saloons, than any other one class of business representation in the town.

The Northwestern Transportation company started Concord Coaches each morning from their headquarters where the Texaco station, is located on the corner of Sioux Avenue and Fort Street, and that was one of the busy locations of the town. Hotels stood where the Ford garage now is. The Northwestern and the Reed House where the Red Owl store now is located.

The principal hotel of the town was the Wells House in East Pierre, which was later torn down and the lumber used in other buildings about town. There was practically as much business along Dakota Avenue in East Pierre at that time as there was in the down town section, but that faded out soon afterward.

The freight outfits driving bull trains to the Hills would come in and if a delegation from Fort Sully happened in at the same time, there was generally plenty of excitement along Missouri avenue for the time that the conflicting forces were both in town and that was not an infrequent occurrence.

-Steve Travis.

## Greenough Store Opened Here 1884

The Greenough Hardware, for more than half a century one of the leading hardware stores in Pierre, was established in Pierre in 1884, in the first Well's addition, by Louis and John Greenough. The Store continued for four years as a partnership concern in what is now East Pierre, and at the end of that time John Greenough left Pierre to open a hardware store in Missoula, Montana, and Louis continued on in the store alone. Soon after 1888, the Greenough Hardware was moved to the east side of what is now Pierre street, in the location occupied by the Montgomery Ward building. Nine years later, Mr. Greenough purchased the building in which the store is now located, and then for thirty-five years, until the time of his death in 1932, Mr. Greenough served Pierre and the wide territory surrounding with hardware merchandise.

Mr. Louis Greenough, as a young man, came to Omaha, Nebraska, from Massachusetts, where he had been occupied as a tinsmith. He accepted a position with the Milton Rodgers Company of Omaha, but stayed there only a short time because he felt Pierre to be a better

location with more advantages. And so, in 1884, Mr. Greenough came to Pierre where he resided until the time of his death.

The interests of the man were multiple, and aside from his business, he served on the city commission for many years. It was Mr. Greenough, who in the early stages of the development of our municipal utilities, worked with great zeal, for he realized that Pierre without a city water, light and power system, would become little more than a trading post. He believed an educational system in Pierre to be of prime importance, and strived honestly and sincerely as a member of the school board, to educate the children as well as conveniences of that time would permit.

Mr. Greenough was farsighted enough to realize that the "horseless" carriage would develop into more than an object of curiosity in a short time, and together with Mr. Henry W. Adams, had such a vehicle made in the early nineties, with the idea in mind that a bus route could be maintained between Pierre and Rapid City. The vehicle, which was, the fifth in the world and the fourth in the United States, and the first west of Chicago, created no little concern all over the state. It was displayed at Yankton but under no circumstances would the city officials consent to letting it be driven down the street. The same thing occurred in Mitchell, when Mr. Adams and Mr. Greenough passed through, and they were forced to stay outside the city limits.

Mr. Greenough died at the age of 79 in 1932. He was a firm believer in the future of this community and an incessant worker for the welfare of Pierre.

Since the death of Mr. Greenough the store has been under the active management of Mr. James Cox, a son-in-law.

-Marion Holst in Capital Journal.

## Dr. O. N. Hoyt

O. N. Hoyt was born in Canada just over the line from Maine, on May 2, 1844. He later moved to West Union, Iowa and acted as County Superintendent there. He took up the study of medicine at the Rush Medical School and after completing his course went to Duluth, Minn. In August, 1889 he established himself in Pierre. In 1886 he married Cassie R. Rhodes. A son, Fred, has a family living in Pierre; another son, Harry, resides in northern Stanley county.

Word was received in Pierre today announcing the death Friday of Dr. O. N. Hoyt, 90, at his home in Long Beach, California. Dr. Hoyt was one of the pioneer Pierre physicians and left for California to make his home after retiring from practice here nearly twenty years ago.

Funeral services, will be held Sunday afternoon at Long Beach.

Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt lived in Pierre for many years where they were greatly loved and respected. He had a large practice and Mrs. Hoyt was his assistant. For many years "The Hoyts" as they were affectionately known.

tionally known, were a tower of strength and confidence to their patients. He was a splendid type of the old old time family physician. No night was ever too dark or stormy; the river was never too rough, or the weather too cold for Doctor Hoyt and his good wife to respond to a call for help. During the influenza epidemic, although he had practically retired from active practice, Doctor Hoyt worked day and night and never lost a case. He was proud of his record of more than forty years' obstetrical practice and never the loss of a mother in childbirth.

After retiring from practice, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt removed to Long Beach, California, where they have made their home. Many people in Pierre have reason to remember Dr. Hoyt with gratitude, love and respect and the Capital-Journal adds its tribute of high regard and sympathy. It was a long and a useful life; lived in the best traditions of his calling. It can be truthfully said of him "He loved his neighbor as himself."

The Doctor died December 27, 1932.-Capital Journal.

## Mrs. Hoyt, A Useful Helpmate

Word was received in Pierre today of the death of Mrs. Cassie R. Hoyt, wife of Dr. O. N. Hoyt, who for many years was a practicing physician in Pierre in early days.

Mrs. Hoyt enjoyed the distinction of having a large circle of admiring friends in Pierre and was a woman deeply interested in community welfare, and many persons enjoyed the results of her interest and assistance during the days that the family were residents of this city. Her death occurred at the home of her sister, Mrs. Rozell, in Des Moines, Iowa.

After leaving Pierre the Hoyts resided in California but the worthy lady always kept in close touch with her intimate friends in this city, as well as the family of Fred Hoyt, son of the pioneer doctor. She was a typical character of the early day people, who had great faith and confidence in Pierre development and growth, and likewise a good example of the sterling womanhood that marked the many matrons who helped establish an atmosphere of good community spirit and progressive provisions for the younger generation, who have since grown to mature manhood and womanhood.

Having lived a good life, she unquestionably is reaping the reward to do a good service in the spirit world where she joined her husband who preceded her to the great beyond.-Capital Journal, 1936.

## Pat Kane Dies at St. Mary's Hospital

Known By Practically Everyone Who Visited St. Mary's Hospital

Pat Kane passed away at St. Mary's hospital yesterday morning at 6:20 o'clock after having been confined for over twenty-three years at the hospital with arthritis and other complications. He had complained

for a few days before his death of a' bad cold and sore chest. Physicians reported that he had often times complained of his heart. He was fifty-eight years old.

Twenty-three years ago, October 23, 1913, Pat was brought to St. Mary's hospital from his home at De Smet with a bad attack of arthritis. Since that time the afflicted became crippled and unable to walk and has been under the care of the Sisters at the hospital as a personal case.

He was born October 6, 1878, and made his home near De Smet where he was employed as a laborer and farmer up to the time of his affliction.

He is survived by a sister, Mrs. John Callaghan of Bison, a brother, and also a niece, Mrs. A. L. Erickson, of Minneapolis.

Services will probably be conducted Wednesday morning at the hospital and the body will be shipped to De Smet to be buried in the family lot there.

Pat, without doubt, was visited by more people than any patient ever in this hospital.

-Daily Dakotan, March 15, 1937.

## Jim Lewis, City Pioneer, Dies at Hospital Tuesday

James Lewis, pioneer Pierre mechanic and gunsmith, died at St. Mary's hospital this morning of pneumonia, after an illness of several days. He was 78 years old, having been born in Indiana in July, 1858.

In his youth he took up the machinists trade, and was employed in railroad shops in Illinois. In 1874 he was married to Miss Emma Phillips, at Bismarck, Illinois. A few years later he moved to Dakota territory, and in 1887 came from Madison in this state to Pierre, where he has since lived.

As a youth he was attracted by firearms and while engaged as a machinist began repairing guns for his acquaintances. He became acquainted with several noted gunsmiths, among them the late John Browning, of Ogden, Utah, inventor of the automatic rifles and light machine guns used by the American army during the World War. Upon coming to Dakota Mr. Lewis gave most of his time to practice of the gunsmith's art, and quickly became known throughout the central west as an expert in his profession.

During recent years he has not been as active as formerly, but up to the time of his last illness he still maintained a small shop to which he devoted a part of his time each day in working upon firearms sent to him for repair.

He is survived by Mrs. Lewis and four children, Jack and Emma Lewis, of Chicago, Mrs. Loren Christy, of Okobojo, and Mrs. Joe Riedl, of Dickinson, North Dakota.

-Capital Journal, Jan. 28, 1936.

Note: Jim was proud of the fact that he never voted.

## Prominent Pioneer Passes

Judge Loring E. Gaffy, one of the prominent pioneers and professional men of Dakota and South Dakota, passed peacefully away at his home on Prospect avenue this morning, February 20.

Judge Gaffy was born in Clinton county, New York, January 12, 1850. The family moved to Wisconsin where Mr. Gaffy received a high school education and later a commercial college training, after which he read law with Judge Drury in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin. In 1871 he moved to Nebraska and was admitted to practice in the Nebraska courts. Later rumors of gold discoveries and excitement of settlers going in to the Black Hills enticed Mr. Gaffy to go to Deadwood, where he arrived in June, 1877. After practicing law in territorial courts from 1877 to 1884, he returned to Hughes county, for a time residing in Blunt, and later being elected state's attorney of Hughes county, in which capacity he served from 1889 to 1893. In 1894, following the death of Judge Bennett of the state supreme court, which resulted in the advancement of Judge Fuller, then circuit judge, to the supreme bench, Governor Sheldon appointed Judge Gaffy circuit judge for the sixth judicial circuit, in which position he served from 1894 to 1906. Desiring to engage in private practice of his profession again, Judge Gaffy formed a partnership with L. L. Stephens, now general attorney for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, which partnership remained until Judge Gaffy accepted the position of president of the First National Life Insurance company in 1912, which position he held until that company was consolidated with the Continental Life Insurance company of St. Louis. Later he continued to practice law to some extent, but for many years he has lived a retired life.

Mr. Gaffy was a man of pronounced opinions but always a determined defender of public right and welfare. He was an ardent and active republican in his early life, and up until the time of his retirement he was a dependable supporter of his party ticket, state and national. Judge Gaffy was brought in close contact with many of the active happenings in the Black Hills and the early settlement of Hughes county and the building of Pierre.

One boy, an adopted child, Floyd, was the only child of the family circle when adopted with his former deceased wife. Floyd grew up in Pierre and later moved to Montana, where he was accidentally killed some years ago.

Mr. Gaffy was a true and characteristic representative of the old time gentleman, always alert to take part in any undertaking that was for the good of his friends or the community. His friends were numbered by the thousands during his, more than fifty years residence in the Black Hills and central South Dakota. His passing even at the ripe old age of 86 years, will remind a host of friends of the former days when he was one of the dependable and reliable friends and citizens. His death takes one more of the outstanding pioneer characters of Pierre and Hughes county.-Capital Journal, Feb. 20, 1936.

## Recollections

When invited to contribute an article for publication pertaining to the history of Hughes County, my first thought was to cover the period from 1883 to 1887, when I resided in Blunt; upon reflection I decided to describe only two outstanding events that occurred in 1884 and 1885. One a tragedy that shocked the morals of the community, the other that materially retarded the development of Eastern Hughes County, I might say paralyzing the business interests of Harrold, Blunt and Canning.

The tragedy has to do with the murder of Forest G. Small and the lynching of James H. Bell.

Small and Bell were young lawyers in Harrold. I was acquainted with both of them. A woman arrived in Harrold, said to have come from Chicago; she was accompanied by a girl. They became acquainted with Bell. After a time the older woman visited Bell's office and a controversy arose, the woman charging Bell with having insulted or assaulted the girl. Bell resisted her demand, and ordered her from his office, she attacked him and in defending himself he assaulted her with a hatchet. He was arrested upon complaint of the woman, who charged him with assault with a deadly weapon. He was arraigned before Justice Jas. V. Houtz in Blunt. I was present at the hearing. Bell was defended in that hearing by Small, and his defense was that the woman had attempted to blackmail him, and that what he did was in self defense. I do not recall whether he was discharged or bound over. This happened during the middle or earlier part of 1884.

Later Small was employed by a client who possessed a note and mortgage, which it was believed were forgeries committed by Bell. This caused him to become unfriendly and bitter towards Small. In December Small sued Bell to recover for his services in connection with having defended him in the criminal case before referred to. The summons was issued by Justice Houtz of Blunt. On the day set for trial, Bell left Harrold driving his horse and buggy, accompanied by one Bennett. Small soon followed on horse back. When about half way between Harrold and Blunt, Bell turned his horse around going back until he met Small. He asked him to stop and suggested that they settle the matter in controversy, which was finally compromised by Bell agreeing to pay fifteen dollars to Small and each to pay one half of the costs. Small had dismounted from his horse, and Bell and Bennett were out of the buggy. Small stepped to the side of the buggy, to write a receipt on the seat of the buggy, when from behind he was struck a blow by Bell with a hatchet that fractured the skull. To make sure that he had killed his victim, Bell chopped both sides of Small's throat, producing a copious flow of blood. When certain that Small was dead, with the assistance of Bennett, the body was lifted into the buggy, Bell getting in beside it, Bennett mounting Small's horse and they proceeded towards the Northwest for a distance of possibly two miles, across the



Hughes County line into Sully County. At the Southwest corner of a quarter section, where a few acres had been broken, they drove on the west section line to the north for several rods, keeping off from the breaking. From the place where they stopped, *they* removed Small's body from the buggy and carried it a few yards onto the breaking, and there dug a grave, burying Small. They then proceeded to a nearby lake and washed the blood out of the buggy and went on to Blunt. Bell called upon Justice Houtz, told him of the settlement with Small, and that each was to pay one half of the costs of the suit, and he paid his half and the case was dismissed. Later in the day Bell is supposed to have returned to Harrold, but Bennett, following the instructions of Bell went to Pierre. The following day he sold Small's horse, saddle and bridle in Fort Pierre, leaving Pierre the next morning to return to Harrold by train. Upon his arrival at Harrold he was met by Bell, at the station, and told to go on to some distant place. He proceeded to a ranch near Bismarck where he secured employment. It was not long when it was published in the newspapers, that a warrant had been issued by a United States Court Commissioner in Huron, upon a complaint filed against Small upon the charge of having committed some crime in connection with land entries. This report was generally accepted as true, as accounting for Small's disappearance. Small's aged father was a Congregational minister, residing at Onida; he would not believe that his son had committed any crime and was confident that he was either the victim of an accident or of foul play. He was unable to enlist any direct aid, though he had the sympathy of those he approached. All of this happened in December, 1884.

George W. Harris had been elected Sheriff in November; Rev. Small appealed to him to become interested in the matter; Harris was naturally big hearted and sympathetic towards anyone in distress, and he assured Mr. Small when he entered upon his duties upon January 1, he would make a careful and thorough investigation. This he proceeded to do. His first contact was a resident of Harrold by the name of Parks, who made a confession, in which he stated that he had been employed by Bell to go to Huron, and file a complaint before the United States Court Commissioner, charging Small as above stated, and that he was paid by Bell in addition to his expenses the sum of ten dollars. He indicated a spirit of repentance and volunteered to be of assistance to the sheriff in his investigation.

His offer was accepted and he was directed to locate Bennett, and to join him; this Parks did, went to the ranch where Bennett was employed, secured employment on the same ranch. Several weeks elapsed when Parks reported to Sheriff Harris, he was satisfied Bennett not only knew what had happened to Small, but that he was actually involved. Mr. Harris at once sent his chief deputy, J. L. Barck to Bismarck, with instructions to arrest both Bennett and Parks and charge them with the murder of Small; this was done, they were handcuffed together and brought to Pierre. Sheriff Harris met the party at Forest City; by the time they arrived in Pierre, or during the evening a full confession was

secured from Bennett, in which he related all of the horrible details of Small's murder, and told as near as he could describe the place where the body was buried. Harris communicated with his deputy at Blunt, H. A. Chase and told him the substance of Bennett's confession, and where Small's body might be found. Chase invited me to accompany him, this was the morning after the confession. I did so. Arriving in the locality indicated by Bennett, we made a careful search, covering quite a radius, without finding what we were seeking. In order to see about more readily we mounted the roof of an abandoned sod shack; as we looked towards the Northwest we saw approaching at some distance a cavalcade; from the Southeast a similar number, and both groups reached us about the same time. One was comprised of persons from Pierre and Blunt, the other from Harrold. Sheriff Harris and his deputy, Barck, were among those from Pierre, and they had in their custody Bennett. The latter, without any hesitation very willingly explained where he thought the body of Small could be found and he led to what proved to be the particular tract; he was somewhat confused because he stated in December there was a shack on the land, if there was such a shack at that time it had been removed; the breaking had been cultivated and sown into wheat. The crowd, some with shovels or spades scattered, and where there appeared on the surface any subsoil, it was investigated.

There were many such evidences as the result of gophers. Suddenly there was a shout, and the crowd gathered at the place from which it emanated. The first thing that was unearthed was a red felt mitten. Bennett remarked "that is Bell's mitten." Upon hearing what he said I spoke to Sheriff Harris, under my breath, and suggested that he get Bennett away. The digging proceeded when an under coat was found; it contained in the pockets letters and papers addressed to Bell. A little further appeared an ordinary comforter or bed spread. This was removed exposing Small's *body* in a perfect state of preservation and he was easily recognizable. With this disclosure the crowd almost simultaneously fell back with an exclamation, that I will not repeat, referring to Bennett; by this time Deputy Barck was forty rods away driving fast towards Blunt, with Bennett as a passenger; had Bennett been present nothing, in my opinion, could have saved him from the fury of the crowd. It was important that Bennett be kept alive in order to be a witness to prove the guilt of Bell.

I happened to be a Justice of the Peace, and in the absence of the Coroner, under the law had authority to act. The body of Small was taken up and removed to Blunt, at my direction, where an inquest was held. One of the hardest duties I ever have performed was escorting the aged and broken hearted father of Small into viewing the body of his son that he might identify it. He recognized him at once and pointed out one or two marks on the body to confirm his identification.

When Bennett and Parks were arrested, Bell was taken into custody and confined in the jail at Pierre. He retained as his counsel L.

E. Gaffy who had located recently in Blunt, and also Walter C. Fawcett, of Pierre. (Mr. taffy was the late Judge Gaffy).

Within a short time after what I have just related, one evening there was a rumor in Blunt, that a party had arrived from Harrold or was en-route, with the intention of going to Pierre to lynch Bell. The rumor proved to be true. The Blunt telegraph operator could not be found; there was no long distance telephones at that time. It was believed that the telegraph operator had been requested from Harrold not to be available. Mr. Gaffy was in Pierre at the time, but his local partner was in Blunt. Hearing of the rumor he went to the livery stable, where the firm had a horse and buggy, intending to harness the horse and go to Pierre. He was approached by some of the Harrold party and ordered not to take the horse out of the barn, and to remain in Blunt. The lawyer then sought deputy sheriff Chase and appealed to him to go to Pierre to protect Bell. He did not offer to accompany Mr. Chase and declined to do so. Again Chase invited me to go with him which I did.

The night was dark, the prairie had been burned over much of the way, and there was no well defined road from Blunt to Pierre. The Harrold party, not being familiar with the trail to Pierre, engaged a citizen of Blunt to pilot them across the country, which he did, but did not participate in what happened in Pierre. Upon our arrival, we did not know whether it was before or after the Harrold party had arrived, we went to the Northwestern hotel where Sheriff Harris was staying, proceeded to his room on the second floor, aroused him and told him why we were there. As we were talking with him the telephone rang, and he stepped to the head of the stairs and asked the night clerk what the call was, who responded "you are wanted at the court house they are hanging Bell"; that is the substance of the response.

Harris quickly completed dressing and we left on foot for the court house; the hotel clock showed it was ten minutes after two. Pierre street was not opened above Pleasant Drive to the court house; there was a steep hill the rest of the way. As we approached the entrance to the court house yard, we saw a group of men who, quickly, like a covey of young prairie chickens, made a get away, going off to the Southeast and down by the old school house, *which* stood where the Wegner garage is now located. On the left or west side of the walk leading from the street to the front door of the court house, and just inside the entrance of the yard was a flag pole. A ladder stood against the pole from which Bell was hanging by the neck. Apparently sore one had gone up on the ladder, with one end of the rope, put it over a rung near the top; then Bell was pulled up until he cleared the ground, and the rope was tied to the bottom rung of the ladder.

It was a weird sight in the gloom of the night to see Bell suspended, with practically no clothing covering his person. Mr. Harris cut the rope above the knot and lowered the body to the ground. Bell apparently was not dead as he gasped a few times but life was soon extinct. The body was carried into a room in the basement of the court house.

There were many wild and exaggerated rumors of the great number who comprised the mob that did the lynching. I am very certain that the number did not exceed fourteen, and all were residents of Harrold. They were well known citizens of that town and easily might have been identified had there been a demand for a thorough investigation. The Grand Jury was in session and did make a superficial inquiry by calling a few witnesses, of which I was one, Mr. Chase and a few others; the inquiry did not go further and ended. The crime was so atrocious and the guilt of Bell so certain, public sentiment accepted his death in the way in which it was brought about. It is of interest that near the scene of the lynching was found a coil of new rope, similar to the one used on Bell, which leads to the conclusion that the program of the mob was to lynch Bennett, which would have been accomplished except for our coming at the time we did.

Bennett was indicted for being an accessory after the fact, plead guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years, which was the maximum sentence under the law at that time. I happened to be on the train when the sheriff was enroute to Sioux Falls conducting Bennett to the penitentiary. I conversed with Bennett who freely told me much of the details concerning Small's murder, which enables me to state the same as I have in this narrative. In 1888 I was in Sioux Falls, visited the penitentiary, was conducted through the institution by the Warden, and in the kitchen I saw Bennett peeling potatoes; I did not speak to him, never saw him again, neither do I know what became of him after he was released.

To conclude the subject, will say the lynching occurred within about four months after the murder was committed, namely in April, 1885.

The other event mentioned in the opening paragraph of this article occurred in 1885. On February 17, 1885, President Chester A. Arthur issued a proclamation declaring the Winnebago Indian Reservation opened to settlement and subject entry under the Public Land Laws. Much of the area was in Hughes County. The proclamation was issued upon the assumption that the Reservation was an Executive Order reservation, and that it was within the power of the President to restore it to the public domain. Following the issuing of the proclamation there was the usual rush on the part of the public, locally and from abroad, to select lands upon which to establish a residence and acquire a home. Harrold, Blunt and Canning, particularly the latter because of its proximity to the reservation, were busy taking care of the crowds and engaging in the locating business. I happened to be extensively so engaged, and I also had made a selection of land for myself. Evidences of claims were everywhere; shacks were being erected, and many were making substantial improvements, waiting to make their filings, when the Government plats were received at the Land Office in Huron, from the General Land Office in Washington. On March 4, 1885, Grover Cleveland was inaugurated President, and almost one of his first official acts, was an order suspending the proclamation of President Arthur. This had the

effect of suspending activities on the part of the settlers, though a large number proceeded with their improvements, and some did breaking and planted crops in anticipation of the harvest to follow. Some time in May, as I recall, President Cleveland issued his proclamation rescinding the proclamation of President Arthur. The settlers were ordered to remove from the reservation forthwith. Later an order was issued from the War Department to enforce the order and a troop of soldiers was commissioned at Fort Sully to proceed and remove those who had not complied with the order of removal. It was said the last one to be removed by the soldiers was seen riding in an army wagon from Fort Sully, drawn, by a team of mules, and she sitting on the top of her effects with a military escort. The effect of what happened as I have already indicated paralyzed the business in Eastern Hughes County, and there was not much doing. It was years before the country recovered, if it ever did entirely, which I do not believe it did.

It is said, and I have never heard otherwise, that the action of President Cleveland has a precedent, and that it is the instance in our history, where one President rescinded the proclamation of a former President. I am not saying that President Arthur was right in holding the reservation to be an Executive Order reservation, though he undoubtedly was so advised by his Attorney General while the succeeding Attorney General held otherwise. It never was judicially decided.

After some years Congress made an appropriation to reimburse those who had settled upon the reservation for what they could prove they had actually expended. I received forty dollars to cover what I had expended in building a shack. The few who survive and who resided in Hughes County during the years I have mentioned I am sure will remember the two events of that period that I have tried to cover.

-Charles H. Burke, 1870 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.

## John L. Lockhart

John L. Lockhart was born in Portage, Columbia County, Wisconsin, on April 17, 1856. He came to Clark County, Dakota Territory in 1882. He later went to Milbank and engaged in the hardware business. He was married in 1885 at Milbank to Miss Delilah Burman. Mrs. Lockhart's parents were one of the early pioneer families of Grant County, having taken a homestead there in 1878. The nearest railroad town at that time was Benson, Minnesota. That was two years before the town of Milbank was started. They saw two crops of grain grown where the town of Milbank now stands.

In 1894 Mr. Lockhart was elected Commissioner of School and Public Lands and he came to Pierre, the family coming on May 5th, 1895. When leaving the office after four years, he bought the George March grocery and crockery store, located where the Thomas Grocery is now. He continued in this business until 1906. After that he engaged in the real estate and investment business. In 1909 Mr. Lockhart was appointed

register of the United States land office at Pierre and he served in that office until August 1913.

During the capital fight in 1904 when P' (main the capital city, Mr. Lockhart was chairman of the re-j., - committee and made two talks daily during the campaign, in all, ninety-nine talks. In appreciation of his services during this time, the citizens of Pierre presented him with a solid gold watch, suitably inscribed.

Mr. Lockhart was very public spirited, a tireless worker for anything he believed to be good for the good of his community, his town, or his state.

The family consists of John B. Lockhart of Berkeley, California, William H. Lockhart of Austin, Minnesota, Margarette of Pierre, and Mrs. Grace Stevens of Havre, Montana. Edna Kemp, a niece of Mr. Lockhart, was raised by Mr. and Mrs. Lockhart and made her home with them until the time of her marriage to Julian Staven in 1926.

## Lewis and Clark Expedition Once Visited Farm Island

Farm Island, located in the middle of the Missouri River near Pierre, is taking on new importance. Besides being the base of an up and coming Civilian Conservation Corps camp, it will play an important part as a storage center for the Great Plains Shelterbelt program, which has formally started in a small measure.

The new forestry tool house and office building have been built this month.

An interesting feature recently revealed about Farm Island shows that it was paid a visit in 1804 by the Lewis and Clark expedition, as proven by a study of early Dakota history. At that time, 131 years ago, the island was two and one half miles long and since that time has added only a half mile to its length.

The Lewis and Clark journal says in part, "They called the very straight portion of the river from DeGrey to Pierre the Grand Reach. They passed Farm Island, which was two and one-half miles long, and the main channel of the river passed north of it."

During the period from the late 20's on to the 50's, or in the fur trading era, the island was used by the Ft. Pierre army post as a location for its gardens. During the first five years of this time, it became known as Roy's Island, evidently from someone who associated long enough on the island to seem to own it. The name Farm Island came from the army post having its "farm" or garden lands located there.

-Daily Reminder, January 12, 1935.

## Flag Hobby-National Reputation

Henry M. Reed came to Pierre in 1910 from Nebraska and at once engaged in the jewelry, optical and watch repair business at the present location on Capital avenue where he has continued for 27 years. He

has become one of Pierre's most respected business men and has been a valued officer in Masonic and Odd Fellow lodge circles.

Mr. Reed and a host of friends were deeply saddened by the death of his wholesome wife, Sarah Isabella, who passed away on March 22, 1934. She is buried in Riverside cemetery, Pierre.

Henry Reed has followed the hobby for a number of years of making flags of various principalities. It is believed that his collection of flags is the most complete in the nation. He has the flags of 115 nations and states of the world, from the brilliant and complicated flag of Brazil to the simple tri-color emblem of France, all made by himself in spare time. Making these flags and displaying them is a hobby on the part of the veteran Pierre jeweler and Murdo is proud to co-operate with him in a proper display of them at Murdo today upon the visit of a national candidate for the second highest office in the land.

It was during the World war, when national patriotism reached unprecedented height and enthusiasm that Mr. Reed became interested in flag making.

When Italy entered the war the announcement was met with much enthusiasm here, although the United States was not yet in the fight. Italian flags were scarce and Mr. Reed decided that night he would make one of that nation. The next morning a flag of Italy floated from the staff in his yard. He was probably the first man in the state to pay the tribute to the Italian government.

As a result of the interest created by the flag, he continued in his new-found hobby. "I made every flag of the nations in the allied group, but I suppose I would have been mobbed if I had made any of the flags of the central powers," Reed says.

Not satisfied with his work unless every detail is perfect, he makes his flags full size and pays strict attention to the colors and decorations.

Mr. Reed is recognized as an authority on the history of flags and he has given talks on the subject in all the important cities of the state.

His most recent creations has been a reproduction of the South Dakota state flag and a flag for the city of Pierre. The National Geographic Magazine has shown interest in getting a picture of his collection.

-Murdo Coyote.

## Herman M. Sterud's Record

Herman M. Sterud was born in Norway on April 8, 1865. When 1 year old he came with his parents to the United States. Later, in Brookings county he married Carrie Enger, in 1888. They moved to Pierre in 1890 and to them were born 7 daughters who have grown to womanhood in this community.

Mr. Sterud began work in the office of Commissioner of School and Public Lands in 1890. On August 1, 1891 he began employment in the office of Secretary of State in which office he has been in continual service. This gives him the honor of having the longest service record of any employee in the State House, totaling 45 years August 1, 1936.

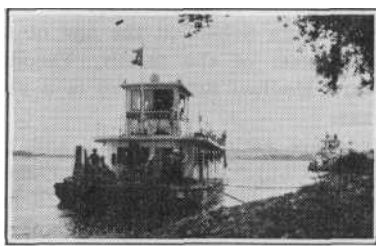
Mrs. Sterud was taken by death in 1930 and is interred at Riverside Cemetery. The Sterud residence is one of the most hospitable homes in East Pierre.

## The Robert Bagby Family

Hugh McGannon moved from Clay Co., Ill., to Sully county in the spring of 1883. He and son, Isaac, homesteaded north of Okobojo creek. Isaac, who had lost his wife before coming had a daughter, Della, who also filed on a claim. On Feb. 27, 1907 she married Robert E. Bagby who had come to Sully county also in 1883 with his father, James.

Robert Bagby and wife moved to Pierre in 1912 where Mr. Bagby has been employed on a star mail route ever since. James Bagby is dead but his widow still resides in Rapid City. Isaac McGannon spent the last 15 years of his life with his daughter, Della, in Pierre. He died in 1924 and is buried at Okobojo cemetery.

Hugh McGannon paid tax on town lots in Fairbanks for a number of years.



## Government Boats On The Missouri

Two government tugboats, the "Patrick Gass" and the "John Ordway" headed for Ft. Peck, Montana, anchored on the Fort Pierre and Pierre sides of the river on August 13, 1934.

The boats were 210 feet long and are to be used to assist in the construction of the government dam being built there. Captain Maulding assisted by Captain W. L. Heckman, both of whom are well known Mississippi and Missouri pilots, were in charge.

The boats were constructed at Gasconade, Missouri, and each cost \$60,000. They each carry a crew of eight men, which includes engineers, a mate, a watchman, deckhands, a captain, and a pilot.

Much interest was shown all along the route, since it is not often that boats attempt to sail up the Missouri. Perhaps, some time in the future the channel of the river may be deepened so that it may again become navigable as in the early days.

The trip from Sioux City to Yankton took two days and a half. It takes three and a half feet of water to float the boats. When shallow water is encountered a motor launch is sent ahead to "sound" for the deepest water. The boats have not yet, at this date, reached their des-



tionation. They have succeeded in some instances in making their way through one foot of water.

It is reported that the boats have been docked at Mobridge and will remain there for the winter.

-Young Citizen, October, 1934.

## The Hyde Family

Charles Leavitt Hyde was born in Pike county, Illinois in June, 1860, on a small farm. He was the son of James Franklin and Harriet (Blake) Hyde.

In 1877, 1878, 1879 he rode the Wyoming and Colorado ranges as a young cowboy. He was quite an important hand for the Rockwell Cattle Company.

In 1886 he was united in marriage to Katherine L. Robinson in Warren, Ohio. They became the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Ruth, born in 1890, was graduated from the University of Chicago in 1912. Charles L., born in 1892, was graduated from Beliot (Wis.) College in 1913. Dorothy, born in 1896, completed the course in the Pierre High School at the age of fifteen. Franklin R., born in 1901. The youngest of the family, Theodore, born in 1904, graduated from Harvard Medical School and is a successful practitioner at Wichita Falls, Texas.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyde are active, prominent and helpful members of the First Congregational Church of Pierre. For more than a quarter of a century he has been one of its trustees. He has always been an active opponent of the saloons and all other forms of vice and has always been on the side of morality and virtue. Mrs. Hyde taught a Sunday school class continuously for 30 years, beginning when 16 years of age. Mr. Hyde has always been an active supporter of the commercial bodies of Pierre, and has given liberally to further any project for the public good and the up-building of the city.

His first investment in land in Hughes county was in 1886 but he did not move to Pierre until 1887. He became an extensive cattle raiser from 1889 to 1920. About the time of the World War he sold out most of his cattle and built the St. Charles hotel; in two years he sold more than a 1,000 head and put all the proceeds of these sales, sold at high prices, in the hotel building. The Hyde family have considerable property holdings in Hughes county and elsewhere. He has been reputed to be the largest tax payer in South Dakota.

Mr. Hyde's record has become an integral part of the history of South Dakota's Capital, and the consensus of public opinion places him among the most distinguished, prominent and valued citizens.

## Lester H. Clow

Lester H. Clow, 92, passed away Saturday after a full and active life. The oldest resident of Pierre, he was regarded as one of our out-

standing old time citizens. The Reminder has each year carried a brief writeup for Mr. Clow on the occasion of his birthday and our calendar was marked for November 2nd.

He was born at Higate, Vermont, in 1843 and had resided in Chicago and Wisconsin and northern Minnesota where he became allied with the lumber business. He came to Pierre in 1895 and associated himself with the J. C. Merrill lumber concern selling his interest in later years to Mr. L. L. Schaaf.

A prominent Mason, he was regarded as the oldest member of the order in the state.

In 1868 he was married to Miss Odella Taft, and to this union two children were born, Byron L. Clow of Missoula, Montana and Mrs. Irma Raver, of Edmonton, Alberta. Mrs. Clow died January 6, 1879. The following year he was married to Delia Franck of Sparta, Wisconsin and to this union four children were born, Mrs. Alice McCarthy, of Los Angeles, California, Mrs. H. W. Hardy, Aitken, Minnesota and Miss Iris Clow, of this city. Mrs. Clow died April 3, 1914 and since that time he has resided with his daughter in Pierre.

He was a member of the Congregational church.-Daily Reminder, 1936.

## Pioneer Woman Passes

Mrs. Julia B. Geltz, born December 4, 1850, passed away Sunday November 18, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Alioe G. Dewell on West Capitol avenue, after a long illness, which had confined her to the home for many weeks.

Mrs. Geltz was married May 18, 1870, and with her husband, John Geltz, came to Pierre in 1884. During this half century, she has been prominent in church and educational circles, being the oldest living member of the Methodist church at the time of her death, and one of the earliest members of the local chapter, Order of Eastern Star.

For twenty-five years of her life she was recognized by the Indian department administration as a capable worker among the Indian girls, and served the government in Indian school institutions at Pierre, Flaudreau and other places, until her advanced age recently, made it a burden for her to serve these government institutions, where she was so highly prized by superintendents and administration officials.

The deceased lady was a constant member of the local Methodist church, and had fine ideals as to civil life and public betterment. Blessed with an irreproachable character, she was recognized by the leaders in community life, as one worth knowing and associating with. Her death, while anticipated by her large circle of friends and relatives, is nevertheless a shock to the pioneers of Pierre in particular, and will be to a large acquaintance among the Indian schools of the northwest.

Mrs. Geltz leaves to mourn her, two daughters, Mrs. Dewell, and Mrs. Winifred Wagner of San Francisco, Calif., both of whom were with

her at the time of her death. In addition, she has four grand-children and four great grand-children, among the circle of relatives to mourn her loss.

-Capital Journal, November, 1935.

## A Successful Businessman

Frank Pettyjohn, wife and three daughters, came to Harrold in 1907 and bought a hardware store belonging to Leach & Summerside. Mr. Pettyjohn purchased the VanDusen elevator in 1909; sometime later he bought another elevator from Austrud in Lake Preston.

In August, 1919 the family moved to Pierre where the John Davey residence was purchased and has since been the home of the Pettyjohn's. Two of the daughters were employed in the State House and the younger children took advantage of the good school facilities in the capital city. In 1920 a third elevator was secured at Canning and in 1926 a fourth was built in Pierre. Frank ran all four until his death in 1929. In June of that year he died of heart trouble and was buried at Riverside. His widow continued in the elevator business for sometime but due to poor years and other responsibilities devolving upon her, is giving most of her time to maintaining her home. The children are Lucille Scurr, Hortense Engel, Maybelle Burkhart, Frances, a teacher, Frank, in the Navy at San Diego, aboard U. S. S. Ortlan, Harold, on road construction near Minneapolis.

## H. O. Marion Dies Sunday

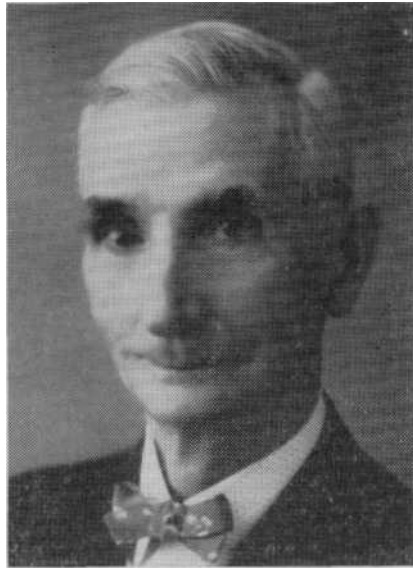
Hormidas O. Marion, 83, of Fort Pierre, passed away at St. Mary's hospital from the effects of a stroke suffered Friday. The deceased had been in a feeble condition for sometime and had not ventured far from his home in Fort Pierre for many months.

A French Canadian by birth, Mr. Marion was one of the early pioneer characters of Stanley county. He had been engaged in cattle raising and later moved to Fort Pierre, erecting a spacious family home on what is commonly termed "The Island." He was well known in Pierre, and many a boy, now a man, can recall apple stealing adventures to the Marion orchard. He gained considerable reputation as a market gardener until the infirmities of age caused him to retire.

He is survived by his wife and five children. Eva, Cecelia, Oliver and Bernard reside at the family home. A son, Willard, is a trapper living in the wilds of Canada. A brother lives at Deadwood.

Funeral services will be conducted Wednesday at 10 o'clock from the Catholic church in Fort Pierre, with burial to be made at Cedar Hill cemetery, with the Dotson Mortuary in charge.-Daily Dakotan, Feb., 1937.

Mrs. Marion was a sister of the late Louie Greenough and lived for a time in Pierre, several years ago.



Judge J. F. Hughes

### Hughes' Celebrate Golden Anniversary

Judge and Mrs. J. F. Hughes, of this city, celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary Sunday, June 28, at their home with a reception of friends during the afternoon and evening. Nearly five hundred people called and expressed their congratulations.

The Hughes home was decorated with many flowers which had been sent by friends. A large table was situated in the middle of the living room on which was centered a large wedding cake decorated by Mrs. H. S. Porter, of this city. The cake was decorated with gold and white roses, topped with a miniature bride and groom. The gold and white motif was carried out in the menu, and a gold hand-made cloth covered the table. Mrs. Sophia Formanock, of Mitchell, acted as hostess at the table.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were married in Pierre on June 29, 1886 by Father J. A. Buchman, of Plankinton. They resided in Pierre until 1901, Mr. Hughes having opened a law office. In 1901, the family moved to Fort Pierre, where Mr. Hughes served as states attorney for four years. In November, 1910, he was elected district judge, which position he has held since that time. Mr. Hughes came to this community from Scott county, Iowa, having received his education in Iowa schools and at the University of Missouri. Mrs. Hughes came to this community in 1882, from Galway, Ireland, with her family, who settled near Harrold. S. D., where Mrs. Hughes was living at the time of her marriage.